

Testing Cadmium-free Coatings



TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

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Focused Workshop on Cadmium Plating Alternatives

08-30-2011

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE 30 AUG 2011		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2011 to 00-00-2011	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Testing Cadmium-free Coatings				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center ,6501 E. 11 Mile Road,Warren,MI,48397				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Focused Workshop on Cadmium Plating Alternatives, August 30-31, 2011, Baltimore, MD. Sponsored by SERDP/ESTCP.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 28	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

- Department of Defense direction
- Fastener coating issues
- Past testing
- Present testing
- Future testing

- Office of the Secretary of Defense Directive
 - “Approve the use of alternatives [to hexavalent chromium (Cr^{6+})] where they can perform adequately for the intended application and operating environment.”
- Executive Order 13423
 - Ensures agency reduces toxic/hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of

- Army Regulation AR 200-1
 - "Minimize the use of toxic and hazardous materials and processes in all life cycle phases of acquisition programs, logistics support, modification of existing weapons systems, and installation management."
- Compliance with environmental permits increase Army Depot's repair & waste treatment costs

- No drop-in replacement that mimics all of Cadmium's (Cd) properties
- Too many alternatives to test
- No central authority driving commonality
- Galvanic compatibility with legacy systems
- Friction and joint clamp load

➤ Metallic Platings

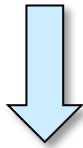
- Zinc (Zn)
- Nickel (Ni)
- Zinc Nickel (ZnNi)
- Tin Zinc (SnZn)

➤ "Paint-like" Coatings

- Zinc-Rich
- Magnesium-Rich
- Zinc Aluminum-Rich

***None of these match
all properties of Cd***

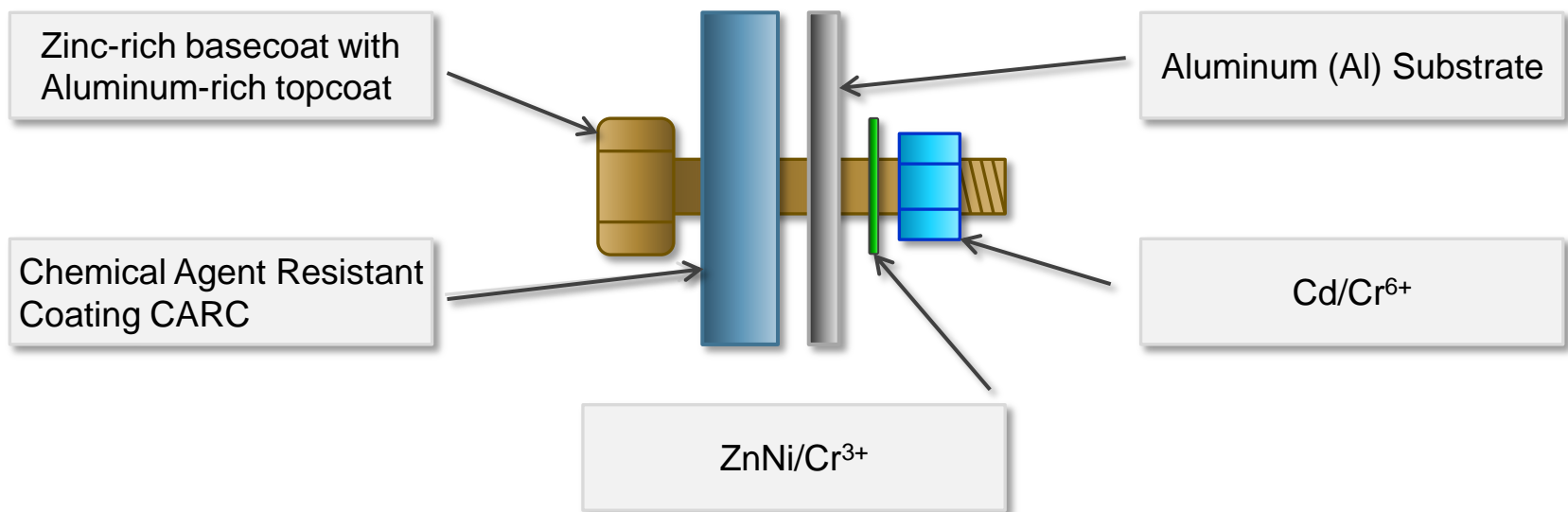
- Siloxane/Polysiloxane
- Silicate
- Polymer-based
- Zirconium-based



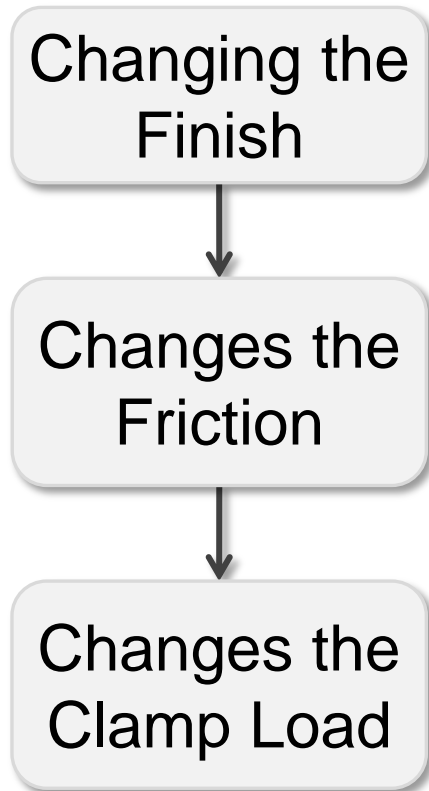
Either paint adhesion is reduced
Or
Corrosion protection is reduced

These passivation chemistries do not match all properties of Cr^{6+}

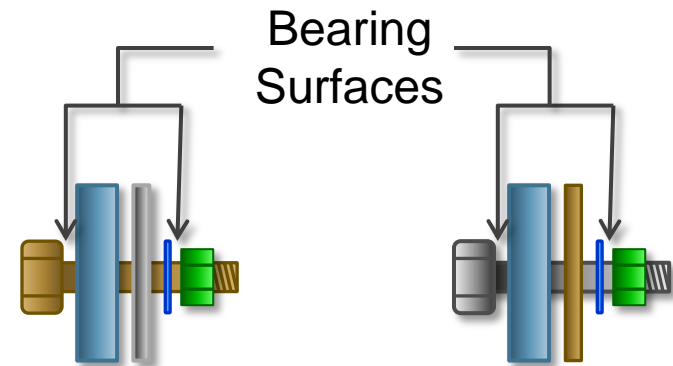
Risk of uncontrolled introduction of galvanic couples during sustainment



For the same torque...



Joint reliability



...changing finishes may result in inadequate clamp load, joint loosening, stripped threads, broken fasteners

- Threaded Fasteners
- Electrical Connectors

- Property Class Grade 8
 - 150 ksi tensile strength
 - 120 ksi min. proof load
- Sizes:
 - $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 3"
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"
- Sample Size
 - Five for each test

- Six finishes evaluated for...
 - Torque at fixed clamp load (preload)
 - Effect of corrosion on rundown torque
 - Effect of corrosion on breakaway torque

FINISH	POST-TREATMENT	LUBRICANT
Cadmium	Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)	None
Zinc	Cr ⁶⁺	None
Zinc	Trivalent Chromium Process (TCP)	Enseal C22
Zinc Nickel	TCP	Enseal C22
High Purity Al	TCP	Enseal C22
Zn-rich two coat system	None	Integral to topcoat



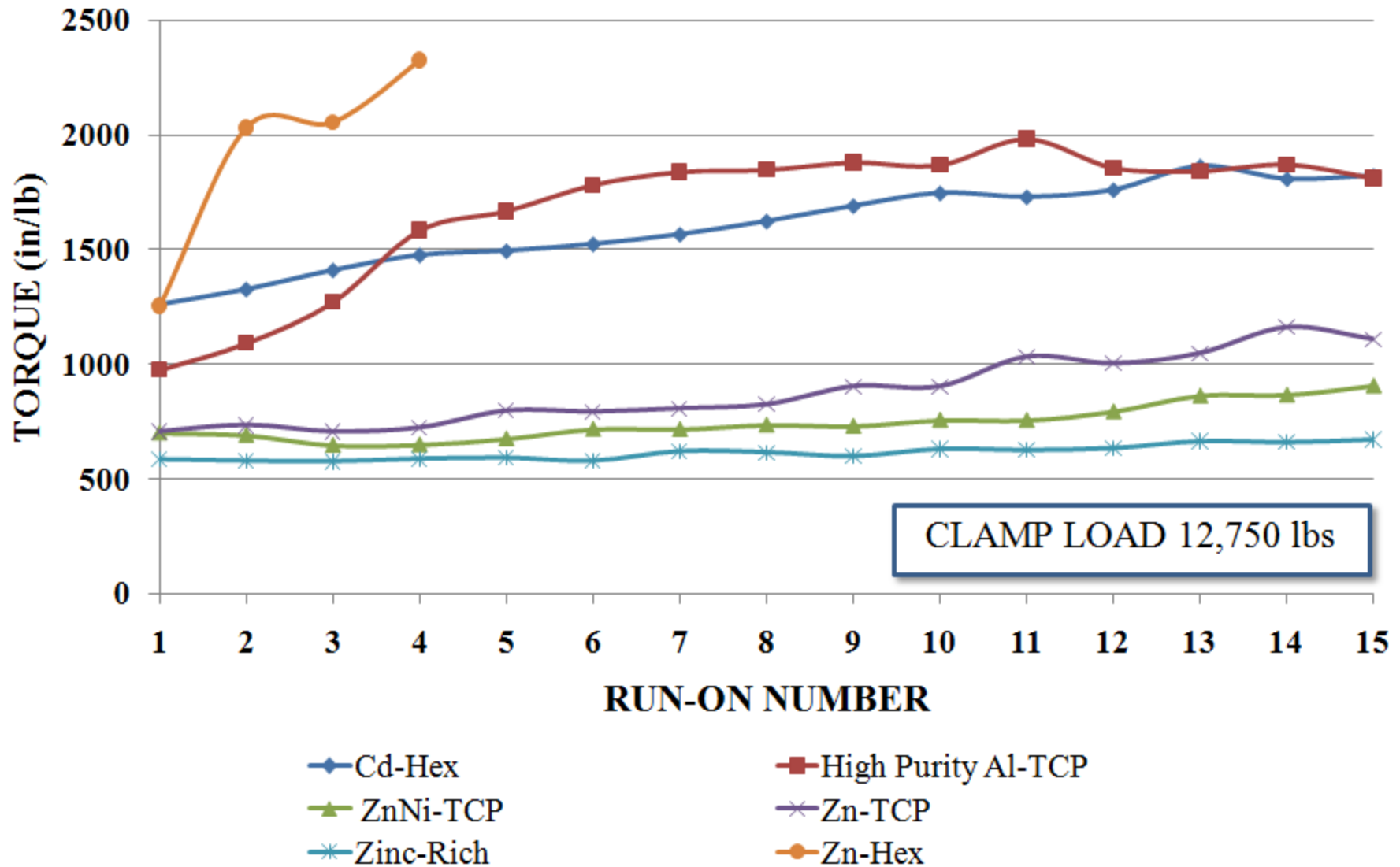
Clamp Load 1/2" Fasteners Target vs Actual



Plating	Average Clamp Load (lb)	Target Clamp Load (lb)
Cd/Cr ⁶⁺	12,736	12,750
Zn/Cr ⁶⁺	12,759	12,750
Zn/TCP	12,737	12,750
Zn-Ni/TCP	12,749	12,750
High Purity Al/TCP	12,747	12,750
Zn-rich two coat system	12,751	12,750

Clamp Load $\frac{3}{8}$ " Fasteners Target vs Actual

Plating	Average Clamp Load (lb)	Target Clamp Load (lb)
Cd/Cr ⁶⁺	6,965	6,950
Zn/Cr ⁶⁺	6,963	6,950
Zn/TCP	6,915	6,950
Zn-Ni/TCP	6,923	6,950
High Purity Al/TCP	6,964	6,950
Zn-rich two coat system	6,965	6,950



Conclusions

- Torque value and clamp load within experimental error
- Corrosion performance equivalent or better
- Aluminum galvanic compatibility with legacy coatings
- High purity aluminum is closest to Cd

- Tested to MIL-DTL-38999
 - Corrosion, Salt Spray
 - Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) / Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)
 - Fluid Resistance
 - High Temperature Resistance
 - Mating and Un-mating Forces
 - Shell to Shell Conductivity
- Additional Tests
 - Corrosion, Cyclic
 - Corrosion, Scribed with Primer and Topcoat
 - Corrosion, Sulfur Dioxide
 - Durability in Humidity
 - Galvanic Corrosion Resistance (Compatibility)
 - Lubricity
 - Wear/Handling

Coatings

- Al / TCP
- ZnNi / TCP
- ZnNi / Non-Chrome Passivation (NCP)
- Ni-PTFE 1
- Ni-PTFE 2
- Note: SnZn tested on flat panels

Coated Coupons Run with Electrical Connectors	Vendor-Provided Coating Thickness Range (mils)	Average Measured Thickness (mils)
Cadmium / hex Cr	0.8 to 1.5	0.34
Al / TCP	0.6 to 1.0	0.03
ZnNi / TCP	0.8 to 1.5	0.93
ZnNi / NCP	0.7 to 1.2	0.89
SnZn / TCP	0.2 min.	0.33
SnZn / NCP	0.2 min.	0.42
Ni-PTFE*	(none provided)	1.55
PIN	0.8 to 1.5	1.38

*PTFE = Polytetrafluoroethylene



3/8" Fastener Clamp Load Target vs Actual



Coupons Run with Electrical Connectors	Vendor-Provided Coating Thickness (mils)	Average Measured Thickness (mils)
Cd/Cr ⁶⁺	0.8 to 1.5	0.34
Al / TCP	0.6 to 1.0	0.03
ZnNi / TCP	0.8 to 1.5	0.93
ZnNi / NCP	0.7 to 1.2	0.89
Ni-PTFE	(none provided)	1.55
PIN	0.8 to 1.5 per side	1.38
SnZn / TCP	0.2 minimum	0.33
SnZn / NCP	0.2 minimum	0.42

- High purity aluminum plated fasteners with TCP and electrocoat
 - Fluid resistance
 - Outdoor exposure
 - Torque-Tension testing
 - Lab cyclic corrosion test
- High purity Al coating on Stryker wheel stud and lugnut field exposure ongoing – threaded fastener

- Field testing confirms that electrodeposited, high purity Al outperforms zinc-rich coating
- HAZMAT reduced; performance improved
- Recommended single Cd replacement

Socket scuffing does not affect performance

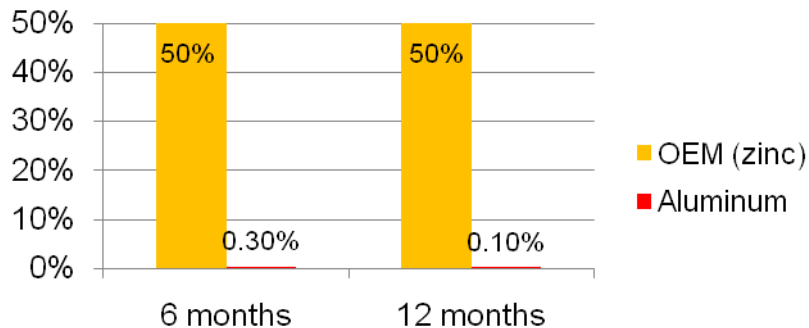


Aluminum-Plated Lugs



OEM Zinc-Rich

Max % Surface Area Covered by Corrosion



Aluminum-Plated Lugs
1 Year – RV-0259-05



OEM Zinc Lugs Nuts
1 Year – RV-0259-05

- Cyclic corrosion
 - Lab cyclic corrosion testing
 - Outdoor exposure at Army test site
 - Un-scribed and Scribed connectors?
 - Galvanic - all coating combinations
- EMC / EMI
- Shell-to-Shell Conductivity

- Fluid Resistance
- High Temperature Resistance
- Mating and Un-mating Forces
- Durability in Humidity
- Wear/Handling

- Coatings
 - Cadmium
 - Zinc-Nickel
 - High Purity Aluminum
 - Nickel/Composite Nickel
- Statistically significant sample sizes

- Significant body of work testing coatings for electrical connectors
- Receptive to adjusting this new work plan to avoid duplication

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